



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ory, with the weight of evidence in favor of their recovery; the removal of salts needs thorough investigation.

As to the autumnal pigments, he reports¹⁸ that the yellows are due to a new pigment or group of pigments, which he proposes to call autumnal xanthophyll. He regards it as probably a decomposition product of the "normal xanthophylls, perhaps also of the carotin."—C. R. B.

Torreya in the Cretaceous.—BERRY¹⁹ has described a new species of *Torreya* (*Tumion carolinianum*) from the Cretaceous of North Carolina, based on leaf-bearing branches, the leaves showing the distribution and character of the stomata. The genus exists today as isolated species, which are widely separated geographically, and this fact alone would suggest an ancient type. The discovery of intermediate stations will bring a knowledge of the time of general distribution and help settle the question of relative antiquity.—J. M. C.

Phylogeny of pteridophytes.—Lady ISABEL BROWNE²⁰ has begun a series of papers intended to bring together the large volume of recent work on the vascular anatomy of pteridophytes, and apply it to a consideration of the phylogeny and interrelationships of the group. This is a very useful service, for it organizes the scattered facts in convenient form, whether one accepts all the inferences or not. In the first two papers, the Sphenophyllales and Equisetales are presented and Lycepodiales begun.—J. M. C.

¹⁸ TSWETT, M., Ueber das Pigment des herbstlich vergilbten Laubes. Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesells. **26a**:94-101. 1908.

¹⁹ BERRY, EDWARD W., A mid-Cretaceous species of *Torreya*. Am. Jour. Sci. **25**:382-386. 1908.

²⁰ BROWNE, ISABEL, The phylogeny and interrelationships of the Pteridophyta. A critical résumé. New Phytol. **7**:93-113, 150-166. 1908.